



Patient Ref. No. 775000001933147

CLIENT CODE : C000138354

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI
SOUTH WEST DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030
DELHI INDIA
8800465156

SRL Ltd
Shop CG 017, PALM SPRINGS PLAZA
GURUGRAM, 122001
HARYANA, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115

PATIENT NAME : GEETANJALI SETHI

PATIENT ID : GEETF210670282

ACCESSION NO : 0282VK002109 AGE : 52 Years SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 28/11/2022 08:41:16

REPORTED : 29/11/2022 12:31:04

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE**BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| HEMOGLOBIN (HB) | 11.6 | Low | 12.0 - 15.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | | |
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT | 4.67 | | 3.8 - 4.8 | mil/ μ L |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE | | | | |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT | 9.48 | | 4.0 - 10.0 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE | | | | |
| PLATELET COUNT | 381 | | 150 - 410 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE | | | | |

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

| | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| HEMATOCRIT (PCV) | 35.0 | Low | 36 - 46 | % |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) | 74.9 | Low | 83 - 101 | fL |
| METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE | | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) | 24.8 | Low | 27.0 - 32.0 | pg |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) | 33.1 | | 31.5 - 34.5 | g/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) | 17.1 | High | 11.6 - 14.0 | % |
| METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE | | | | |
| MENTZER INDEX | 16.0 | | | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) | 8.1 | | 6.8 - 10.9 | fL |
| METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE | | | | |

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|--|---------|---|
| NEUTROPHILS | 60 | | 40 - 80 | % |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY | | | | |
| LYMPHOCYTES | 32 | | 20 - 40 | % |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY | | | | |
| MONOCYTES | 6 | | 2 - 10 | % |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY | | | | |
| EOSINOPHILS | 2 | | 1 - 6 | % |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY | | | | |
| BASOPHILS | 0 | | 0 - 2 | % |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE | | | | |



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| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | | 5.66 | 2.0 - 7.0 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT | | 3.04 | High 1 - 3 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT | | 0.55 | 0.20 - 1.00 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT | | 0.22 | 0.02 - 0.50 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT | | 0.01 | Low 0.02 - 0.10 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED | | | | |
| NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) | | 1.9 | | |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | | |
| ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD | | | | |
| E.S.R | | 29 | High 0 - 20 | mm at 1 hr |
| METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS) | | | | |
| GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD | | | | |
| HBA1C | | 6.9 | High Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 | % |
| METHOD : CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS | | | | |
| ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) | | 151.3 | High < 116 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |





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PATIENT NAME : GEETANJALI SETHI **PATIENT ID : GEETF210670282**

ACCESSION NO : **0282VK002109** AGE : 52 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO :

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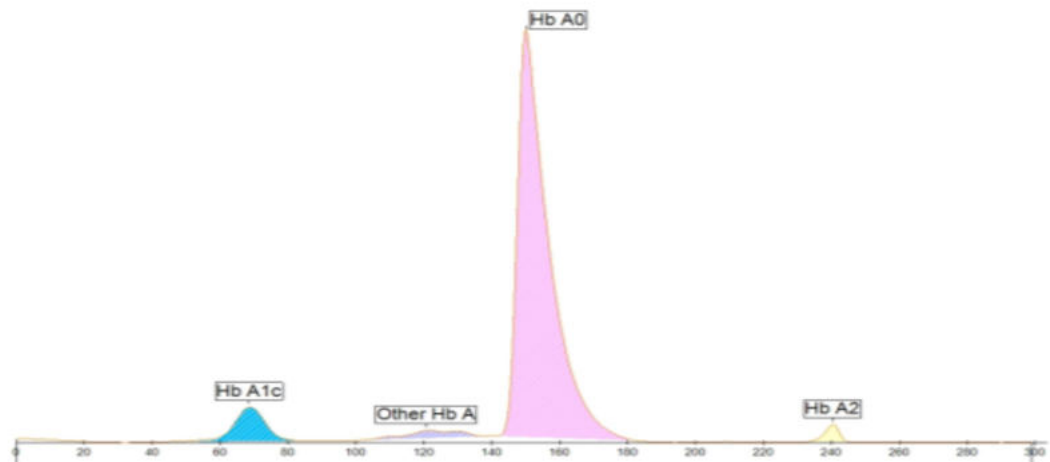
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| Final | | | |

PLOT NO.31,ELECTRONIC CITY,SECTOR 18, GURUGRAM

ID : 28212503783
 Name :

Sample Date: 11/29/2022
 Sample num.: 3



A1c Haemoglobin Electrophoresis

| Fractions | % | mmol/mol | Cal. % |
|------------|------|----------|--------|
| Hb A1c | - | 51 | 6.9 |
| Other Hb A | 2.6 | | |
| Hb A0 | 88.9 | | |
| Hb A2 | 1.8 | | |

HbA1c % cal : **6.9 %** >

Comments :



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GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) **106** **High** Normal 75 - 99 mg/dL
 Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125
 Diabetic: > or = 126

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) **169** **High** 70 - 139 mg/dL

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 118 Desirable cholesterol level mg/dL
 < 200
 Borderline high cholesterol
 200 - 239
 High cholesterol
 > / = 240

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

TRIGLYCERIDES 134 Normal: < 150 mg/dL
 Borderline high:
 150 - 199
 High: 200 - 499
 Very High: >/= 500

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL **36** **Low** Low HDL Cholesterol <40 mg/dL
 High HDL Cholesterol >/= 60

METHOD : HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

CHOLESTEROL LDL 56 Adult levels: mg/dL
 Optimal < 100
 Near optimal/above optimal: 100-
 129
 Borderline high : 130-159
 High : 160-189
 Very high : = 190

METHOD : HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 82 Desirable : < 130 mg/dL
 Above Desirable : 130 -159
 Borderline High : 160 - 189
 High : 190 - 219
 Very high : > / = 220

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO **3.0** **Low** Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4
 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0
 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0
 High Risk : > 11.0





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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|--|--|
| LDL/HDL RATIO | 1.6 | 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk | |
|---------------|-----|--|--|

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-------------|-------|
| VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN | 26.8 | < OR = 30.0 | mg/dL |
|------------------------------|------|-------------|-------|

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|----------|-------|
| BILIRUBIN, TOTAL | 0.3 | Upto 1.2 | mg/dL |
|------------------|-----|----------|-------|

METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|--------|-------|
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT | 0.2 | < 0.30 | mg/dL |
|-------------------|-----|--------|-------|

METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|-----------|-------|
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT | 0.10 | 0.1 - 1.0 | mg/dL |
|---------------------|------|-----------|-------|

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----------|------|
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.9 | 6.0 - 8.0 | g/dL |
|---------------|-----|-----------|------|

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET

| | | | |
|---------|-----|-------------|------|
| ALBUMIN | 4.5 | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |
|---------|-----|-------------|------|

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING

| | | | |
|----------|-----|-----------|------|
| GLOBULIN | 3.4 | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
|----------|-----|-----------|------|

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----------|-------|
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO | 1.3 | 1.0 - 2.1 | RATIO |
|------------------------|-----|-----------|-------|

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-----------|-----|
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) | 26 | < OR = 35 | U/L |
|---------------------------------------|----|-----------|-----|

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE ACTIVATION-IFCC

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----------|-----|
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) | 26 | < OR = 35 | U/L |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----------|-----|

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE ACTIVATION-IFCC

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------|-----|
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE | 116 | High 35 - 104 | U/L |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------|-----|

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFCC

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|--------|-----|
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) | 17 | 0 - 40 | U/L |
|----------------------------------|----|--------|-----|

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY STANDARDIZED AGAINST IFCC / SZASZ

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE | 128 | 125 - 220 | U/L |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------|-----|

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE - UV-IFCC

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|--------|-------|
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN | 12.5 | 6 - 20 | mg/dL |
|---------------------|------|--------|-------|

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, KINETIC TEST WITH UREASE AND GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE

CREATININE, SERUM

| | | | |
|------------|------|-----------|-------|
| CREATININE | 0.70 | 0.5 - 0.9 | mg/dL |
|------------|------|-----------|-------|



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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC, JAFFE'S KINETICS

BUN/CREAT RATIO

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|------|------------|--|
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | 18.00 | High | 8.0 - 15.0 | |
|-----------------|-------|------|------------|--|

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----|--|-----------|-------|
| URIC ACID | 5.6 | | 2.4 - 5.7 | mg/dL |
|-----------|-----|--|-----------|-------|

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|--|-----------|------|
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.9 | | 6.0 - 8.0 | g/dL |
|---------------|-----|--|-----------|------|

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET

ALBUMIN, SERUM

| | | | | |
|---------|-----|--|-------------|------|
| ALBUMIN | 4.5 | | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |
|---------|-----|--|-------------|------|

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN

| | | | | |
|----------|-----|--|-----------|------|
| GLOBULIN | 3.4 | | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
|----------|-----|--|-----------|------|

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|--|-----------|--------|
| SODIUM, SERUM | 138 | | 136 - 145 | mmol/L |
|---------------|-----|--|-----------|--------|

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|--|-----------|--------|
| POTASSIUM, SERUM | 4.1 | | 3.5 - 5.1 | mmol/L |
|------------------|-----|--|-----------|--------|

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|----------|--------|
| CHLORIDE, SERUM | 101 | | 98 - 107 | mmol/L |
|-----------------|-----|--|----------|--------|

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

Interpretation(s)**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

| | |
|-------|-------------|
| COLOR | PALE YELLOW |
|-------|-------------|

| | |
|------------|--------|
| APPEARANCE | TURBID |
|------------|--------|

Comments

NOTE :MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.

IN NORMAL URINE SAMPLES CAST AND CRYSTALS ARE NOT DETECTED.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

| | | | |
|----|-----|--|-----------|
| PH | 6.5 | | 4.7 - 7.5 |
|----|-----|--|-----------|



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| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | | <=1.005 | 1.003 - 1.035 | |
| PROTEIN | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| GLUCOSE | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| KETONES | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| BLOOD | | DETECTED (TRACE) | NOT DETECTED | |
| BILIRUBIN | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| UROBILINOGEN | | NORMAL | NORMAL | |
| NITRITE | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE | | DETECTED(+++) | NOT DETECTED | |
| MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE | | | | |
| RED BLOOD CELLS | | 1 - 2 | NOT DETECTED | /HPF |
| PUS CELL (WBC'S) | | 20-30 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS | | 8-10 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| CASTS | | NOT DETECTED | | |
| CRYSTALS | | NOT DETECTED | | |
| BACTERIA | | DETECTED (FEW) | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : DIP STICK/MICRO SCOPY/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | | |
| Interpretation(s) | | | | |
| THYROID PANEL, SERUM | | | | |
| T3 | | 125.0 | 80 - 200 | ng/dL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY | | | | |
| T4 | | 9.60 | 5.1 - 14.1 | µg/dL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY | | | | |
| TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) | | 2.860 | 0.27 - 4.2 | µIU/mL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY | | | | |





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Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3 , Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate. Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

| Sr. No. | TSH | Total T4 | FT4 | Total T3 | Possible Conditions |
|---------|------------|----------|--------|----------|--|
| 1 | High | Low | Low | Low | (1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3) Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment |
| 2 | High | Normal | Normal | Normal | (1) Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons. |
| 3 | Normal/Low | Low | Low | Low | (1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism |
| 4 | Low | High | High | High | (1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre (3) Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4 replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy |
| 5 | Low | Normal | Normal | Normal | (1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism |
| 6 | High | High | High | High | (1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor |
| 7 | Low | Low | Low | Low | (1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism |
| 8 | Normal/Low | Normal | Normal | High | (1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness |
| 9 | Low | High | High | Normal | (1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies |

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2. Guidelines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011.

NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4. TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE

REMARK

SUSCEPTIBILITY TEST CANCELLED AS CULTURE WAS NEGATIVE

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Interpretation(s)



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CLIENT CODE : C000138354

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :
 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI
 SOUTH WEST DELHI
 NEW DELHI 110030
 DELHI INDIA
 8800465156

SRL Ltd
 Shop CG 017, PALM SPRINGS PLAZA
 GURUGRAM, 122001
 HARYANA, INDIA
 Tel : 9111591115

PATIENT NAME : GEETANJALI SETHI **PATIENT ID : GEETF210670282**

ACCESSION NO : 0282VK002109 **AGE :** 52 Years **SEX :** Female **ABHA NO :**

DRAWN : **RECEIVED :** 28/11/2022 08:41:16 **REPORTED :** 29/11/2022 12:31:04

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF **CLIENT PATIENT ID :**

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ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP O

METHOD : HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE

RH TYPE RH+

METHOD : HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE

XRAY-CHEST

»» BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR
 »» BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARDIOPHRENIC ANGLES ARE CLEAR
 »» BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL
 »» CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL
 »» BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAGM ARE NORMAL
 »» VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL
IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO **ECHO REPORT**

- Normal sized cardiac chambers and normal valves
- Trivial MR, Trivial TR
- No RWMA
- Normal LV systolic function LVEF ~ 60 %
- Grade I LV diastolic dysfunction, E<A
- No Clot/Vegetation/Pericardial Effusion
- IVS/IAS intact,no flow seen across.

ECG

ECG NSR , T INVERSION IN V1-V4

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY HYPERTENSION - 10 YEARS
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY MARRIED TWO CHILDREN PERI MENOPAUSAL
LMP (FOR FEMALES) 2 MONTHS AGO
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY HIGH BP - PARENTS
DIABETES - MOTHER
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY HOMEMAKER
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS UNDER TREATMENT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.62 mts





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| | | | | |
|----------------|----|--|--|-----|
| WEIGHT IN KGS. | 80 | | | Kgs |
| BMI | 30 | | BMI & Weight Status as follows: kg/sqmts Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese | |

GENERAL EXAMINATION

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE | NORMAL | | | |
| PHYSICAL ATTITUDE | NORMAL | | | |
| GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS | OBESE | | | |
| BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK | AVERAGE | | | |
| FACIAL APPEARANCE | NORMAL | | | |
| SKIN | NORMAL | | | |
| UPPER LIMB | NORMAL | | | |
| LOWER LIMB | NORMAL | | | |
| NECK | NORMAL | | | |
| NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS | NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER | | | |
| THYROID GLAND | NOT ENLARGED | | | |
| CAROTID PULSATION | NORMAL | | | |
| TEMPERATURE | NORMAL | | | |
| PULSE | 82 / MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT | | | |
| RESPIRATORY RATE | NORMAL | | | |

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--|--|-------|
| BP | 150/96 MMHG (SUPINE) | | | mm/Hg |
| PERICARDIUM | NORMAL | | | |
| APEX BEAT | NORMAL | | | |
| HEART SOUNDS | S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY | | | |
| MURMURS | ABSENT | | | |

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST | NORMAL | | | |
| MOVEMENTS OF CHEST | SYMMETRICAL | | | |
| BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY | NORMAL | | | |
| BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY | VESICULAR (NORMAL) | | | |



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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN****ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN****GRADE I FATTY CHANGES IN LIVER****UTERINE FIBROID****Interpretation(s)**

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia (>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition. CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

TEST INTERPRETATION

Increase in: Infections, Vasculitides, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR (>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr (62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm/hr (95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs (Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased : Poikilocytosis, (Sickle Cells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.

2. Diagnosing diabetes.

3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.

3. eAG is calculated as $eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

I. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

II. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).



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III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.

IV. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
 a. Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
 b. Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
 c. HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION
 Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and so that no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in

Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases (e.g., galactosemia), Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonyleureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE:

Hypoglycemia is defined as a glucose of < 50 mg/dL in men and < 40 mg/dL in women.

While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels result from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget's disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's disease. GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

- Blockage in the urinary tract
- Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow
- Loss of body fluid (dehydration)
- Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers
- Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

- Myasthenia Gravis
- Muscular dystrophy



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URIC ACID, SERUM-

Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome**Causes of decreased levels-**Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-

Serum total protein,also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum..Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease

Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM-

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ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

MEDICAL

HISTORY-*****

THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY DIRECTOR. THIS IS AN INVIOABLE FEATURE OF OUR LAB MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE. HOWEVER, ALL EXAMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS.

****End Of Report******Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession**

